

SOLVENT CASTING PROCESS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to a solvent casting process for producing a cellulose triacetate film, etc. More particularly, the present invention relates to a solvent casting process preventing slug formation on a die lip end of a casting die when a dope is cast from the
10 casting die.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 Generally, cellulose triacetate film is employed for a
15 film such as a protective film for a polarizing plate or an optical by functional film, and a solvent casting process produces the cellulose triacetate film. In the solvent casting process, a dope being a polymer solution consisting of a cellulose acetate with high concentration
20 prepared by mixing and dispersing a cellulose acetate and a solvent, is continuously cast from a casting die onto a casting support, stripped off after being dehumidified to some extent on the casting support, dried and wound to obtain a roll of the film.

25 By the way, at the timing of casting the dope from the casting die onto the casting support, an uneven surface drying defect by a sojourn of the dope may be

formed on the die lip end. The uneven surface drying defect tends to form particularly at both lateral edge portions of the cast dope (the uneven surface drying defects at both side edge portions are referred to as slugs at lateral edge portions below). In the case where the uneven surface drying defect forms on the die lip end, streaks would appear beginning at the uneven surface drying defects thereby degrading the surface quality of the film.

Further, in the case where the slugs are formed at both lateral edge portions of the cast dope, they contact with a web of dope after being cast from the casting die and before it impinges to the casting support (referred to as "bead" below), thereby making problems of causing thickness unevenness at the lateral edge portions of the film, or causing remained dope after the stripping off of the film from the casting support, and causing the generation of a tearing point at the lateral edge portions of the film. There is another problem that the slugs may leave off from the dope and hung on a labyrinth part along the way before the stripping off until contacting with the film thereby causing a breaking down of the film.

Accordingly, various countermeasures for preventing the slugs at lateral edge portions are conventionally proposed particularly with regards to both side edge portions. For example, U.S. Patent No. 3,112,528, JP 2-208650A, JP 5-86212A, etc. disclose a method of

dripping a solvent to both lateral edge portions of a discharge lip of a casting die, or a method of depositing a mixture of vapor of the solvent and air to both lateral edge portions of a discharge lip of a casting die.

5 However, these conventionally proposed methods for preventing the slugs at lateral edge portions were not sufficiently effective depending on the characteristics of the dope because they are based on the principle of inhibiting the bad effects of the slugs at lateral edge
10 portions by dissolving them again.

 For example, JP 2-208650A and JP 5-86212A proposed as shown in FIG. 3 providing a feed pipe 32 for feeding a solvent at both lateral edges of a casting die 31, and by feeding the solvent 33 from the feed pipe 32 at both
15 lateral edges of a bead 34, aiming to prevent the slugs at lateral edge portions. However, these conventional methods were unable to completely prevent the slugs at lateral edge portions, and the slug 35 may often formed on both lateral edge portions of the bead. By the way,
20 numerical symbol 36 shows an impinging point of the bead with the casting support.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 Overcoming the foregoing problems, an object of the present invention is to provide a solvent casting process effectively preventing a dope from slug formation,

particularly slugs at lateral edge portions, on the die lip end of a casting die by inhibition of sojourns in the dope.

In order to achieve the object, the inventors investigated eagerly about various conditions of the dope, casting die, etc., without slug formation, and found that the slugs, particularly slugs at lateral edge portions, would not form when a force necessary for separating the dope from the die lip end of the casting die is within a specified range. The present invention was completed by these findings.

The present invention provides a solvent casting process in which, in a film production process which comprises casting dope which is a solution containing at least one kind of a polymer from a casting die onto a casting support, stripping off from the casting support, and drying, wherein the force necessary for separating the dope from the die lip end of the casting die is 40 g/cm or smaller.

According to the solvent casting process of the present invention, a slug formation, particularly slugs at lateral edge portions, on the die lip end of a casting die is prevented by settling the force necessary for separating the dope from the die lip end of the casting die to 40 g/cm or smaller. The slugs are considered to be formed by the dope touching on the die lip end of a casting die adheres there and solidifies induced by the volatilization of the solvent in the dope. Particularly, the foregoing

phenomena are exaggerating at lateral edge portions. Therefore, it is desirable that a sojourn in the dope would not induced on the die lip end of the casting die, and the dope would not adhere there when the force necessary for separating the dope from the die lip end of the casting die is 40 g/cm or smaller.

Further, even when the dope adheres on the die lip end of the casting die, settling a static drawing tension made in a range of 100-2000 Pa would prevent a slug formation on the die lip end of the casting die because the adhered dope becomes easy to leave according to the present invention. Still further, the object of the present invention is achieved when defining a shear viscosity of the dope in the casting die as η [Pa · s], and defining a drawing velocity of the dope among being cast from the casting die to landing the casting support as ε [1/second], a dynamic drawing force " $3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon$ " satisfies the following formula (1):

$$1500[\text{Pa}] < 3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon < 15000[\text{Pa}] \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (1)$$

The present invention provides a solvent casting process in which, in a film production process which comprises casting a dope which is a solution containing at least one kind of a polymer from a casting die onto a casting support, stripping off from the casting support, and drying, wherein a mixed solvent containing a solvent substantially without having solubility with the polymer of the dope is dripped to the die lip of the casting die,

adjusting the drawing tension of the dope ($3 \cdot \eta \cdot \epsilon$
=dynamic expansion force) within the foregoing range.

In the solvent casting process according to the
present invention, by dripping the mixed solvent
5 containing a solvent substantially without having
solubility with the polymer of the dope, the drawing
tension of the dope is adjustable and as a result, the
adhesion of the dope to the die lip end is prevented.

10 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a schematic illustration showing a relation
between an adhesive force and an drawing force in a bead;
FIG.2 is a drawing which shows measuring method of
15 stress in drawing; and FIG.3 is a schematic illustration
which shows the situation that the slugs at lateral edge
portions are formed in a conventional solvent casting
process.

20 DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

In the solvent casting process according to the
present invention, because the dope becomes uneasy to
adhere to the die lip end by decreasing the force necessary
25 for separating the dope from the die lip end of the casting
die (referred to as "separation force" below), the slug
formation is suppressed by an ability of preventing

sojourns in the dope. The separation force is required to be 40 g/cm or smaller, preferable to be 20 g/cm or smaller, and more preferable to be 5 g/cm or smaller. Additionally, the separation force must satisfy the
5 foregoing condition approximately over the entire width of the dope cast from the die lip of the casting die.

Particularly, formation of the slugs at the lateral edge portions easily happens because there are wide gas-liquid interface at the lateral edge portions. The
10 slugs at lateral edge portions shall be explained below in further details:

As illustrated in FIG. 1, having cast dope 2 from casting die 1 onto casting support 3, when an adhesive force (separation force) "a" between bead 4 and casting die
15 1 is greater than drawing force "b" of bead 4, a sojourn among the dope in casting die 1 induces the formation of slugs 5 at lateral edge portions. Accordingly, the smaller the adhesive force "a", the fewer the probability of the formation of the slugs at lateral edge portions, and the
20 slugs scarcely forms when the adhesive force is 40 g/cm or smaller.

Regarding the measurement of the separation force, it is conducted by casting the dope on a flat plate made of the same material as the die lip end of the casting die in
25 film-shaped, catching the cast end of the film by a clip, and measuring the separation force between them by a load cell connected to the clip. Practically, the

separation force cannot be measured, unless the film is solidified up to separable by decreasing volatile component of the film, predicted values based on the measurement data are employed. That is, a relation between the separation force and volatile component content is measured, and the separation force at a prescribed volatile component content is determined by extrapolating the relation.

In order to adjust the separation force, various means may be employed without being particularly limited, including, for example, means of promoting a gelation by the use of the solvent without having solubility for polymer to decrease separation force, and means of adjusting the temperature of the solvent dripping on the die lip end of the casting die in accordance with the formula (3). Another means include, settling the amount of the solvent dripping at the lateral edge portions of the die lip of the casting die in the range from 0.02 milliliter/minute to 1.0 milliliter/minute as the flow rate as well as settling variation of the flow rate at the lateral edge portions to 30 % or smaller of the average value, and settling the flow rate of a dripping solvent, in the case where the solvent is fed to at least one side of the bead, in the range from 2 milliliter/minute to 1000 milliliter/minute per 1 m of the liquid contact area of the die lip in one side as well as settling variation of the flow rate excluding the lateral edge portions to 30 % or smaller of average value. Still

another means include water repellent treatment on the die lip end and addition of a separation accelerator in the dope. By the way, the lateral edge portions define as both side edge portions having a width of at least about 10 mm on the die lip end.

Further, it was found that the slugs are prevented from forming by increasing a drawing force of the dope in addition to reducing separation force in the present invention. As an indicator of the drawing force, an expression by static drawing force is employed here.

In other words, according to the solvent casting process of the present invention, it is desirable that a stable casting can be achieved because the slugs on the leading end portions, particularly at the lateral edge portions, should be prevented by settling the stress in static drawing at the lateral edge portions of the dope on its leading end within the range of 100-2000 Pa, more desirable within the range of 200-1900 Pa, and most desirable within the range of 400-1700 Pa. When the stress in static drawing is smaller than 100 Pa, the dope cannot remove the slugs because the sojourn in the dope at the die lip end easily occurs. Further, when the stress in static drawing exceeds 2000 Pa, a fluctuation of a bead edge becomes large, and a flatness of the film deteriorates.

That is to say, the slugs on the die lip end, particularly slugs at lateral edge portions, are formed because the dope contacts and adheres on the lip surface

of the leading end of a lip, and solidifies by the volatilization of a solvent in the dope. Therefore, it is favorable that the dope does not adhere on the die lip end, or does not sojourn. As the foregoing description, reducing the separation force between the dope and the die lip end portion is effective for the prevention. Moreover, even if the slugs form, they are removed being carried by a continuously supplied dope by increasing the drawing force of the dope. Therefore, it is important to control the separation force and the drawing force.

Regarding the measurement of the stress in static drawing, it is conducted by measuring the maximum stress in dope drawing contacting with a flat plate by the use of a spring balance.

Further, dynamic drawing force is expressed with " $3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon$ ".

Even though the slugs are formed, they are removed by the dope when, defining a shear viscosity of the dope in the casting die as η [Pa · s]; and defining a drawing velocity of the dope among being cast from the casting die to landing the casting support as ε [1/ second], a dynamic drawing force " $3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon$ " satisfies the following formula (1):

$$150[\text{Pa}] < 3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon < 15000[\text{Pa}] \quad \dots \quad (1)$$

Further, it is desirable that the dynamic drawing force " $3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon$ " satisfies the following formula (1'):

$$500[\text{Pa}] < 3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon < 10000[\text{Pa}] \quad \dots \quad (1')$$

When the " $3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon$ " is 150 [Pa] or smaller, the slugs cannot be removed because the sojourn in the dope on the die lip easily occur. Further, when the " $3 \cdot \eta \cdot \varepsilon$ " is 15000 [Pa] or greater, a fluctuation of a bead edge becomes large, and a flatness of the film degrades.

Furthermore, regarding variation of the foregoing " $\eta \cdot \varepsilon$ ", it is desirable to be to 30 % or smaller of the average value, and more desirable to be 10 % or smaller of the average value. When variation of " $\eta \cdot \varepsilon$ " exceeds 30 % of the average value, the separation of the dope from the lip becomes unstable and the dope adheres to the lip because the bead fluctuate, causing not only the uneven surface drying defect but also the deteriorated surface quality.

The means for adjusting dynamic and static drawing force are characterized in promoting gelation by the use of the solvent having incapability of dissolving the polymer or adjusting the temperature and the flow rate of the solvent being dropped.

Defining the temperature of the dope cast from the casting die as T_c [°C] and defining the feeding temperature of the dope until just before the casting die as T_p [°C], it is desirable that the relation between T_c and T_p satisfies the following formula (2):

$$T_p - 50 < T_c < T_p \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (2)$$

It is more desirable that the relation between T_c and T_p satisfies the following formula (2'):

$$T_p - 30 < T_c < T_p \dots \dots (2')$$

T_p is determined by mounting a temperature-sensing resistor to the dope feeding line, and measured continuously on line.

5 When T_c is $(T_p - 50)$ or lower, the bead becomes unstable at high viscosity and the bead swings inducing the dope to adhere on the die lip thereby causing not only the formation of an uneven surface drying defect but also the degradation of the surface quality. Further, when T_c
 10 is equal to or higher than T_p , dissolved gas appears among the dope and foams generate and accordingly, the dope adheres on the die lip thereby causing the formation of an uneven surface drying defect.

15 Although it is desirable that, as mentioned above, the stress in static expansion of the dope is from 100 Pa to 2000 Pa in the present invention, typical example of the adjusting method for stress in drawing of the dope may be dripping a solution (referred to as "dripping solution" below) containing a solvent substantially not having
 20 solubility for the polymer (referred to as "solvent without solubility for polymer" below) in the dope on the die lip of the casting die.

It is preferable that the dripping solution contains the solvent without solubility for polymer in an amount of
 25 from 5 mass % to 100 mass%, more preferably 10 mass % to 100 mass %. When the amount of the solvent without solubility for polymer is less than 5 mass %, a

visco-elasticity of the dope decreases and the sojourn in the dope will easily occur on the die lip of the casting die.

Typical examples of the solvent without solubility for polymer include alcohols such as methanol, butanol, ethanol, and propanol.

Examples of the solvent used for dripping solution aside from the solvent without solubility for polymer include methylene chloride, methyl acetate, acetone, etc.

Further, it was found that the temperature of the dripping solution gives big influence on the formation of the uneven surface drying defect. That is, defining the temperature of the dripping solution as T_s [$^{\circ}\text{C}$] and defining the temperature of the dope being cast as T_d [$^{\circ}\text{C}$], it is desirable that the relation between T_s and T_d satisfies the following formula (3):

$$T_d - 50 < T_s < T_d + 10 \cdots \cdots (3)$$

It is more desirable that the relation between T_s and T_d satisfy the following formula (3').

$$T_d - 30 < T_s < T_d \cdots \cdots (3')$$

When T_s is $(T_d - 50)$ or lower, the dope is cooled down and the visco-elasticity of the dope increases thereby causing the gelation of the dope on the die lip of the casting dies, resulting in the whitening problem that degrade the quality. Further, when T_s exceeds $(T_d + 10)$, the effect of the dripping solution decreases because it easily volatilizes.

It is preferable that the dripping solution drips with

a flow rate of from 0.02 milliliter/minute to 1.0 milliliter/minute, more preferably 0.04 milliliter/minute to 0.8 milliliter/minute at the lateral edge portions of the discharge lip in the casting die with variation of the flow rate equal to or smaller than 30 % of the average value. When the flow rate is 0.02 milliliter/minute or slower, the effect of preventing the slug formation eliminate and when the flow rate is 1.0 milliliter/minute or faster, it results in the whitening problem that degrade the quality. Still further, it is preferable that the dripping solution drips with a flow rate from 2 milliliter/minute to 1000 milliliter/minute, more preferably 4 milliliter/minute per 1 m of liquid contact area on the leading end of the discharge lip another from the lateral edge portions of the discharge lip in the casting die with variation of the flow rate equal to or smaller than 30 % of the average value in the case of feeding the dripping solution on at least one side of the bead.

The foregoing dripping solution may optionally contain various additives such as, for example, surfactants, separation accelerators, etc., for reducing the separation.

At least one kind of surfactant may be added to the dripping solution, and by the addition of the surfactant, the separation of the cast dope from the die lip of the casting die is accelerated. Phosphoric acid-based surfactant, sulfonic acid-based surfactant, carboxylate-based surfactant, nonionic surfactant, anionic

surfactant, cationic surfactant, etc. may be employed as surfactant without particularly limited.

The nonionic surfactant means a surfactant having nonionic hydrophilic group such as polyoxyethylene, polyoxypropylene, polyoxybutylene, polyglycidyl or sorbiton. Specific examples of the nonionic surfactant include polyoxyethylene alkylether, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ether, polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropyleneglycole, polyalcohol aliphatic acid partial ester, polyoxyethylene polyalcohol aliphatic acid partial ester, polyoxyethylene fatty acid ester, polyglycerol fatty acid ester, aliphatic acid diethanoleamide, triethanolamine aliphatic acid partial ester.

Carboxylate salt, sulfate salt, sulfonic acid salt, phosphate salt are employed as the anionic surfactant. Typical examples of the anionic surfactant include fatty acid salt, alkylbenzenesulfone acid salt, alkyl naphthalenesulfone acid salt, alkylsulfone acid salt, α -olefinsulfone acid salt, dialkylsulfone Butanedioic acid salt, α -sulfonated fatty acid salt, N-Methyl-N oleyl taurine, petroleum sulfonic acid salt, alkyl sulfate salt, Turkey red oil tallow, polyoxyethylene alkylether sulfate, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenyl ethereal sulfate salt, polyoxyethylene stylenated phenylethereal sulfate salt, alkylphosphate salt, polyoxyethylene alkylether phosphate, naphthalenesulfone acid salt formaldehyde condensate, etc.

The cationic surfactant is amine salt, the fourth grade ammonium salt, pyridium salt, etc. and examples are the first, second and third fatty amine salt, the fourth grade ammonium salt (tetraalkylammonium salt, trialkylbenzylammonium salt, alkyl pyridium salt, alkyl imidazolium salt, etc.). The amphoterism-based surfactant is carboxy betaine, sulfobetaine, etc. and examples are N-trialkyl-N-carboxymethyl ammonium betaine, N-trialkyl-N-sulfoalkylammoniumbetaines.

At least one kind of separation accelerator may be added to the dripping solution. By the addition of the separation accelerator, the separation of the cast dope from the die lip of the casting die is improved. The separation accelerator is represented by the following general formula (1) or the following general formula (2).

General formula (1): $(R_1 - B_1 - O)_{n1} - P (= O) - (OM_1)_{n2}$

General formula (2): $R_2 - B_2 - X$

wherein R_1 and R_2 represent substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group, alkenyl group, aralkyl group, and aryl group each having 4 to 40 carbon atoms and M_1 represents alkali metals, ammonia, or low grade alkylamine. Further, B_1 and B_2 represent coupling radical of 2 valences, X represents carboxylic acid (or its salt), sulfonic acid (or its salt), or sulfuric ester (or its salt). An integer of 1 or 2 is represented by $n1$, and an integer of $(3 - n1)$ is represented by $n2$.

Favorable examples of R_1 and R_2 represent

substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 4 to 10 carbon atoms (such as butyl, hexyl, octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, nonyl, dodecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, eighkosanyl, docosanyl, mylicyl), substituted or unsubstituted alkenyl group having 4 to 40 carbon atoms (such as 2-hexenyl, 9-decenyl, oleyl), substituted or unsubstituted aryl group having 4 to 40 carbon atoms (such as phenyl, naphthyl, methylphenyl, dimethylphenyl, trimethylphenyl, ethylphenyl, propyl phenyl, diisopropylphenyl, triisopropyl phenyl, t-butylphenyl, di-t-butylphenyl, tri-t-butylphenyl, isopentyl phenyl, octylphenyl, iso octylphenyl, iso nonylphenyl, di iso nonylphenyl, dodecyl phenyl, iso pentadecyl phenyl).

More preferable alkyl group examples include hexyl, octyl, 2-ethylhexyl, nonyl, dodecyl, hexadecyl, octadecyl, docosanyl. More preferable alkenyl group examples include oleyl. More preferable aryl group examples include phenyl, naphthyl, trimethylphenyl, diisopropylphenyl, triisopropyl phenyl, di-t-butylphenyl, tri-t-butylphenyl, iso octylphenyl, iso nonylphenyl, di iso nonylphenyl, dodecylisopentadecylphenyl.

Next, the following is a description about the coupling radical of 2 valences, B_1 and B_2 :

They are alkylene, poly (degree of polymerization: 1-50) oxyethylene, poly (degree of polymerization: 1-50) oxypropylene, poly (degree of polymerization: 1-50) oxyglycelin, each having 4 to 10 carbon atoms and the

mixture of these are also employable. Preferable examples of the coupling radical include methylene, ethylene, propylene, butylene, poly (degree of polymerization: 1-25) oxyethylene, poly (degree of polymerization: 1-25) oxypropylene and poly (degree of polymerization: 1-15) oxyglycerol. Next, X represents carboxylic acid (or, its salt), sulfonic acid (or, its salt), or sulfuric ester (or, its salt). Among these, X is particularly desirable to be sulfonic acid (or, its salt) or sulfuric ester (or, its salt). Preferable examples of salt include Na, K, ammonium, trimethylamine and triethanolamine.

In the following, preferable examples of the separation accelerator in the present invention will be described, but it is not limited to these.

- RZ-1: $C_8H_{17}O-P(=O)-(OH)_2$
- RZ-2: $C_{12}H_{25}O-P(=O)-(OK)_2$
- RZ-3: $C_{12}H_{25}OCH_2CH_2O-P(=O)-(OK)_2$
- 20 RZ-4: $C_{15}H_{31}(OCH_2CH_2)_5O-P(=O)-(OK)_2$
- RZ-5: $\{C_{12}H_{25}O(CH_2CH_2O)_5\}_2-P(=O)-OH$
- RZ-6: $\{C_{18}H_{35}(OCH_2CH_2)_8O\}_2-P(=O)ONH_4$
- RZ-7: $(t-C_4H_9)_3-C_6H_2-OCH_2CH_2O-P(=O)-(OK)_2$
- RZ-8: $(iso-C_9H_{19}-C_6H_4-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_5-P(=O)-(OK)(OH)$
- 25 RZ-9: $C_{12}H_{25}SO_3Na$
- RZ-10: $C_{12}H_{25}OSO_3Na$

RZ-11: $C_{17}H_{33}COOH$

RZ-12: $C_{17}H_{33}COOH \cdot N(CH_2CH_2OH)_3$

RZ-13: $iso-C_8H_{17}-C_6H_4-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_3-(CH_2)_2SO_3Na$

RZ-14: $(iso-C_9H_{19})_2-C_6H_3-O-(CH_2CH_2O)_3-(CH_2)_4SO_3Na$

5 RZ-15: Triisopropyl naphthalene sodium sulfonate

RZ-16: tri-t-butyl naphthalene sodium sulfonate

RZ-17: $C_{17}H_{33}CON(CH_3)CH_2CH_2SO_3Na$

RZ-18: $C_{12}H_{25}-C_6H_4SO_3 \cdot NH_4$

10 The film produced by the solvent casting process of the present invention may be either a monolayer film or a multilayer film. In the case where the multilayer film is produced, at least two kinds of the dopes are prepared and they may be cast with co-extrusion or successive-extrusion.
15 At least one kind of the dope among the dopes prepared is desirable to have an active beam-reactivity.

Further, at least one kind of the dope among the foregoing dopes prepared is desirable to have phase separation capability after casting. Still further, at least
20 one kind of the dope among the foregoing dopes prepared is desirable to initiate gelation after casting.

Still further, at least one kind of the dope among the foregoing dopes prepared is desirable to include solid particles having the difference within 0.1-2.5 in index of
25 refraction with polymer medium in an amount of 0.1 weight % or more.

As the solid particles, silica, kaolin, talc,

diatomaceous earth, quartz, calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, titania, alumina, and so on can be optionally used depending on the purpose.

As the polymer solution for the process for solvent
5 casting of the present invention, solution such as cellulose ester, polycarbonate, aramid series polymer, norbornen series polymer may be applied. As the cellulose acylate, it is desirable to use low-grade fatty acid ester of cellulose. The low-grade fatty acid means a fatty acid having 6 or
10 less of carbon atoms. Regarding the number of carbon atoms, it is preferable to be 2 (cellulose acetate), 3 (cellulose propionate) or 4 (cellulose butylate). Among these, cellulose acetate is particularly preferable. A blended fatty acid ester such as cellulose acetate
15 propionate and cellulose acetate butylate may be used as the cellulose ester.

Typical examples of the organic solvent to be used for the dope include hydrocarbon (example: benzene, toluene, cyclopentane, cyclohexane, cycloheptane,
20 cyclooctane), halogenated hydrocarbon (example: methylene chloride, chlorobenzene), ethyl alcohol (example: methanol, ethanol, diethylene glycol, n-propyl alcohol, isopropanol, n-butanol, propanol, isopropanole, 1-butanol, t-butanol, 2-methyl-2-butanol, 2-methoxy
25 ethanol, 2-butoxyethanol), ketone (example: acetone, methyl ethyl keton, diethyl ketone, diisobutyl ketone, cyclohexanone, methylcyclohexanone), ester (example:

methyle acetate, ethyl acetate, propyl acetate, ethyl formate, formic acid propyl, formic acid pentyl, butyl acetate, pentyl acetate, 2-ethoxy-ethyl acetate) and ether (example: tetrahydrofuran, methyl cellosolve, diisopropyl ether, 5 dimethoxymethane, dimethoxyethane, 1,4-dioxane, 1,3-dioxolane, anisole, phenetole).

Among these, halogenated hydrocarbon of which the number of carbon atom is from 1 to 7 is preferable, and the methylene chloride is the most preferable. From the 10 viewpoint of the solubility of cellulose acylate, peel-apart property from support, mechanical strength of the film, the physical property of optical characteristics, etc., it is desirable to mix one or several kinds of ethyl alcohol of which the number of carbon atom is from 1 to 5 to the 15 solvent in addition to the methylene chloride. Regarding the content of ethyl alcohol, it is desirable to be 2-25 mass % to the whole solvent, and more desirable to be 5-20 mass %. Concrete examples of alcohol are methanol, ethanol, n-propanol, isopropanol, n-butanol, 20 etc., and methanol, ethanol, n-butanol or the mixture of these is preferably used.

With regard to the film stripped off from the casting support, it may be stretched uniaxially or biaxially.

The film produced with solvent casting process of 25 the present invention can be variously utilized because there are no defects such as longitudinal streaks caused by slugs on the die lip portion of the casting die and it has

a supremely uniform evenness.

It is, for example, appropriate for polarizing plates
protective film, optical by functional films (optical
compensation sheet, anti-reflection film, brightness
5 improvement membrane, etc.), photographic films, etc.,
further, polarizing plates, liquid crystal display devices,
etc.

The present invention shall be explained below in
further details with reference to examples, but the present
10 invention shall by no means be restricted by the following
examples.

EXAMPLES

15 The material that were employed in the examples of
the solvent casting process are as the following:

	Cellulose triacetate	100 part by weight
	(acetification degree: 59.5)	
	Triphenylphostate	10 part by weight
20	Biphenyldiphenylphosphate	5 part by weight
	Methyl acetate	368 part by weight
	Ethanol	69 part by weight
	Butanol	23 part by weight

25 The results are shown below:

[Table 1]

	Lip Material	Sol. Temp. (°C)	Sep. F. (g/cm)	Static Draw. F. (Pa)	Dynamic Draw. F. (Pa)	Solvent	Slug Formtn.	Bead Break
Ex. 1	SUS316	30	80	500	8000	Methylene Chloride	No	No
Ex. 2	Teflon	50	10	90	1400	Methylene Chloride	No	No
Ex. 3	SUS316	50	80	150	3000	Methanol	No	No
C. Ex. 1	SUS316	0	80	2500	17000	Methanol	No	Brkn.
C. Ex. 2	SUS316	50	80	90	1400	Methylene Chloride	Formed	No

In Table 1, "Ex.", "C.", "Sol.", "Temp.", "Sep.", "F",
 5 "Draw.", "Formn", and "Brkn" are abbreviations of
 "Example", "Comparative", "Solution", "Temperature",
 "Separation", "Force", "Drawing", "Formation" and
 "Broken" respectively.

10 <Measuring method of stress in static drawing>

Measured by means of apparatus shown in FIG.2.

In FIG. 2, numerical symbol 21 shows dope reserved
 in a container, numerical symbol 22 shows a flat plate
 15 formed by the material same as the die lip of the casting
 die. After making the surface of flat plate 22 in contact
 with the dope 21, measuring the force during raising the
 flat plate 22 with a spring balance, thereby calculate the
 stress "c" in drawing.

EFFECTS OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, the employment of the foregoing constitution prevents the formation of the
5 slugs at lateral edge portions of the dope because the cast
dope would not adhere to the die lip end portion of the
casting die. As a result, because a breaking down of the
film would not occur without washing the apparatus, an
efficient production of a film having superior evenness in
10 the flatness can be achieved.

The invention has been described in detail with
particular reference to preferred embodiments thereof, but
it will be understood that variations and modifications can
15 be effected within the spirit and scope of the invention as
set forth in the claims.